GOV. JOHNSTON AT THE K. N. CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: I find in your paper of this day's date an article reflecting severely upon the conduct of Gov.

Johnston of Pennsylvania, in reference to his vote in the National Council on the Platform. I am confident that you have so desire to do injustice to an hon-orable man and therefore take the liberty of setting you right on the matter. Gov. Johnston was no found "voting for the Pro-Slavery Platform framed "by negro-drivers and doughfaces," as you assert.

On the contrary he voted against it; and more than
that, drew up and presented to the National Council a spirited and indignant protest against the measure, and procured to it beside his own name the signs. tures of other members of the Pennsylvania delegation. He arrayed himself unbesitatingly and firmly with the members from Ohio and the West.
Yours, &c., GEO. R. MORTON of Ohio,
Philadelphia, June 20, 1255.
Assist. Sec. of N. C.

MR. GREELEY'S "LIFE IN CLICHY."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Some of the morning papers do not give a correct version of the Clichy affair. The Sun correspondent states that the prosecutor's object "is to "secure pay for the broken piece of statuary, which
"he sent to the Exhibition;" and that "he has writ-"ten thirty-six letters to the New-York Association,

and can get no satisfaction." In the first place, the statuary (which is in plaster) is now in the Palace, unbroken, safe and sound, and in much better condition than when it was first re-

In the second place, since I have been connected with the Crystal Palace I have never received a single letter from Mr. Leschene upon the subject, nor can I find any on file from Mr. L. respecting this matter.

The first intimation I had regarding it was received from Mr. Buscheck, the European Agent of the Association, sometime in the month of March last, when I was informed by Mr. B. that M. Leschene had insti-Inted a suit against him for the value of his Group of Statuary, and the precept or citation (a copy of which I have before me) claimed to recover damages to the amount of "Douze Mil'e France," or \$2,500, just one-haif the amount at which said article was invoiced, and upon which invoiced value the Associa-tion paid freight, insurance, &c., and which was the price at which the aforesaid article was required to be old by the proprietor, or not sold at all.

Inasmuch as Mr. L. selected the law as a medium of redress 1 did not feel under special obligations to send the article back. He seemed more desirous to obtain the value of the article than the article itself, and I felt willing under the circumstances to give him a fair chance to obtain it.

I have not heard that he succeeded in obtaining

the aforesaid france, and I therefore conclude the suit against Mr. Buscheck is still undetermined.

The new feature in the case is the arrest of Mr. Greeley. He was evidently arrested upon suspicion that he owed somebody something. This gave him a fine opportunity to cultivate the social relations ex-fating in "Clichy," while at the same time it has been the means of giving to the world information which may be of value to those who visit La belle France without adequate resources to pay every demand which avarice, cupidity, or suspicion may exact. When Mr. Leschene makes up his mind to content

self with the article itself it shall be delivered to any person he may authorize to receive it.

Meantime, (it not being convenient to send him the Douze Mille France) his group representing "une "femme endormie, et un aigle lui enlevant son en-"fant," or "a female asleep, and an eagle carrying "away her infant," will remain in safety in the Palac exposed to the gaze of the curious, as well as to

these who admire the beautiful in Art.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c.

New-York, June 21, 1858.

MONEY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

61R: In the wrangling about the question whether men should be allowed to borrow money at any rate of interest, we lose sight of the more important question of what the legal rate should be in the absence of any agreement. In the proper adjustment of this rate the industrial and enterprising classes are deeply interested. If the charge for the use of the circulating medium is too great the producing interests mus suffer. Capitalists will be diverted from employments directly beneficial to society to the lending of money, and Manufactures and Agriculture will be proportion-

and Manufactures and Agriculture will be proportionably neglected.

The debtor class (much the more numerous in this country) will be unnecessarily burdened in favor of the capitalist—thus increasing the inequality of condition between the tich and poor.

The equitable adjustment of the compensation to be awarded for the use of capital is the most important question in its consequences that can be solved by legislation. The principle is always at work and is establishing for good or for evil the relative condition of the rich and the poor—the two great classes of society.

of the rich and the poor—the two great classes of society.

Have we adopted a proper rale in the State of New-York? In Europe the legal rate is 5 per cent, and the actual rate is generally lower—proving that the producing masses in Europe cannot afford to pay even the legal rate for the use of capital. In the Atlantic States, except New-York, the legal rate is 6 per cent, a rate established for more than half a century.

Why should the producing classes in this State be subjected to a heavier burden than elsewhere?

This is a question of vital importance to the large mass of the people of this State. If the rate is too high industry and enterprise are repressed. The moneylender, indeed, becomes richer, his hoards swell up and be becomes a millionaire; but the hand of labor is paralyzed; the mechanic and farmer, (the results of whose toil have gone into his vanits,) are proportionably impoverished. These results are certain and it is my intention to illustrate them, and in a series of articles to show that the higher rate of legal interest allowed in this State is positively injurious to our best interest.

J. B.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: In your report in Tuesday's Tribune you mentioned that the arrest of the blue man, Butler, was caused by Officer Boyner, it should read Officer Boyner, and not Boynton. By making this correction you will much oblige, Yours, &c., ROBT. W. BOWYER,

Aid, &c., to the Chief of Police.

Chief of Police Office, June 20, 1855.

Chief of Police Office, June 20, 1855.

LETTER OFENING.—Judge Hall, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court at Canaddaigue, in his remarks to the Grand Inquest, alluded to the practice of opening letters while in the custedy of the Post-Office Department, and charged that no man, whother in the employ of the Post-Office Department or not, was authorized, except in the case of deal letters, for any reason or under any pretence, to open a letter in.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. A special meeting of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, was held pursuant to a call of the President, A. F. Dickenson, at his place of residence in the town of Bedford on Friday, the 15th day of June, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., for the trial of Mowing machines. The meeting was called to order by the President. The Secretary being absent, S. G. Howe of Lewisboro, was appointed Secretary pro tem. On motion the following persons were appointed to act as Judges:

R. M. Underhill of Yorktown, Stophen Barnes of Northcast Jeremiah Howe of Lewisboro, Samuel Teed of Somers, Hea Wood of Bedford. Wood of Bedford.
It was then
Resolved, That the \$30 which was appropriated by the Society to be used on this occasion he distributed by the Judges as they consider equitable and proper.
Resolved, That the Judges be instructed to give such publicity to the proceedings of the trial as in their judgment shall best promote the interests of the exhibitors and farmers.
Resolved, That we adjourn to the call of the President.
The following machines were entered for trial:
Ketchum's machine, manufactured by Howard & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.
Russell's machine, manufactured by R. H. Pease of Albany,
N. J.

Russell's machine, manufactured by R. H. Pease of Albany, N. Y. Porbush's machine, sold by Griffin & Brothers of N. Y. City. Manny's nower, with Adriance's improvement, manufactured at Worcester, Mass.

Manny's mower, sold by L. C. Ball of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Hallen's machine, of N. Y. City.

Ketchum's machine, of N. Y. City.

Ketchum's machine, manufactured by T. and S. Hull of Poughkeepie, N. Y.

Ketchum's one horse mower manufactured by Ruggies, Nourse & Mason, Massachusetts, sold by R. L. Allen of N. Y. City.

& Mason, Massachusetts, sold by R. L. Allen of N. I. Cuy.

The trial of the different movers commenced at a
few minutes past 1 o'clock, and after the different machines had each been driven twice across the field by
the same driver and team, B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of New-York State Agricultural Society, delivcred an able address to the multitude appropriate to
the occasion, after which the trial was continued
through the afternoon, and concluded on Saturday

the occasion, after which the trial was continued through the afternoon, and concluded on Saturday the 16th.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 16th inst., the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, was called to order by the President, and the report of the Committee of Judges, after considerable discussion, was adopted as follows:

To the President of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County:

The Committee appointed to decide upon the merits of the Mowing machines shown at the exhibition held under the auspices of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, at the farm of A. F. Dickenson, Esq. of Bedford, on the 15th and 16th of June inst., respectfully Report:

That they were very greatly pleased with the performance of every machine exhibited, and can confidently say that they believe any one of them would give satisfaction to the farmers of the county, and when all are so excellent it becomes a matter of considerable difficulty and embarrasment to the Committee to decide which one of them embadies the greatest number of desirable qualifies. But as they all possess peculiar excellencies we will specify them under the following heads:

1st: Cperation of the machines on fair ground, driven at first by the same driver and team and afterward by the exhibitor's themselves or under their direction:

On this point your Committee find that the machines of Ketchum, Hallenbeck, Manny, and Allen are of equal excellence.

2d: The lowest and smoothest cut of each machines:

Your Committee are of opinion that upon this point there is no marked difference in the four machines just mentioned.

3d: Trial on rough uncleared bottom:

Your Committee are of opinion that upon this point there is no marked difference in the four machines just mentioned.

3d: Trial on rough uncleared bottom:

Your Committee on this point give the preference to Allen's and Russell's machines.

4th: Evenness of grass as left by the machine for curing:

We find that the machines

work:
Your Committee think there is but little difference in this respect between the machines of Hallonbeck, Manny and Alien. 7th: Facilities of transportation from one field to another, and for escaping obstructions in the field:
We believe that Manny's machine has advantages over any other in this respect.

Ith: Durability and simplicity of construction:
We believe ketchum's and Allen's the most durable, and Hallenbeck's the most simply constructed machines exhibited.

Sth: Cost of machines:
Manny's, made by Adristice.

Manny's made by Ball.

Metchum's, made by Hall, \$120
Munny's made by Ball.

115 Forbush's.

126
Ketchum's.

127
Ketchum's.

128
Ketchum's.

129
Your committee in this report have included under the term of

Your conmittee in this report have included under the term of Keichun's machines, that of Hull, and the one horse Mower manufactured by Ruggles, Norme and Mason. And also where Manny's is spoken of they mean to include the machine manificatured by Adriance of Worcester, Mass, and by Ball of Hoosick Ealls, N. V.

Marry Statement of Worcester, Mass, and by Bail of Stock (ctured by Adriance of Worcester, Mass, and by Bail of Stock (ctured by Adriance of Worcester, Mass, and by Bail of Stock (ctured by Mr. Griffing (Fortbush's patent) is not included in this Report, as the proprietors from some cause were not satisfied that it had a fair trial, not being able to have it in proper order.

K. MOTH UNDERHILL,
JEREMIAH HOWE,
SAMUEL TEED,
STEPHEN BARNES,
HENRY WOOD,

On motion the Society adjourned without day.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP OCEAN BIRD .-About three years ago the project of establishing a line of European steamers from this port, to make the passage across the Atlantic to the nearest port on the const of Ireland within one week, was broached by Mr. William Norris, an eminent Engineer of Philadelphia, who, together with several distinguished gentle-John W. Griffiths, (now Editor of The Nautical Mag-azine,) marine architect of New-York, was instructed to build a steamship capable of going 20 nautical miles an hour, that would accommodate from 60 to 80 passengers, and coal enough for 3,000 miles of steamng, at a cost of not more than \$120,000. Mr. Griffiths submitted his plans for a steamer capable of attaining this speed, with a mean draught of water of seven feet, so modeled that she would lift her bows over the wave instead of cleaving it, and be sustained by the middle of her length rather than by the ends, thus removing the main cause of pitching or divergence from the horizontal position, and enabling the hull to glide over instead of cutting through the water. The plans were approved, the work progressed satisfactorily toward completion, and the vesel was nearly ready for launching, when the failure of Mr. Norris brought her under the hammer of the United States Marshal, and she was purchased by Capt. Graham, her present owner.

Since then she has been called by her present name, instead of that of her former owner. Capt. Graham did not choose to complete her according to the original plans, and Mr. Griffiths declined proceeding with her construction, consequently she was completed by other parties. The modifications alluded to consist of a reduction of 5 per cent of the propelling power, the addition of another deck weighing 194 tuns, making four decks altogether, and a curtailment of three feet in the diameter of the paddle wheels. These altera-tions sink the hull 18 inches deeper than was originally calculated for, beside presenting a much larger amount

of surface for atmospheric resistance.

Her dimensions, as completed, are 222 feet on the load line, 225 feet on deck, 36 feet 10 inches beam, and 22 feet hold, or 7 feet deeper than her hull was designed

The machinery is proportioned as follows :

She is furnished with four single-return flue boilers we forward and two aft. Both of the forward boilers are 20 feet long, and the after two 22 feet in length. Width of boilers 9 feet 6 inches, and 10 feet 2 in in hight. The entire fire surface is 4,500.44 superficia feet.

engine is never driven beyond a certain point, as the machinery is necessarily loose and liable to great injury from over friction. Yesterday the engine of the Ocean Bird averaged 17 revolutions a minute with 23 lbs. of steam, running 17 miles an hour against a three-knot tide and a strong head wind, or equal to 20 miles an hour in smooth water. The engine worked very smoothly, and in point of power, speed and fisish does credit to Messrs. Guion, Boardman & Co. who built it.

The bow of this vessel possesses great lifting power, causing the waves to pass under the hull instead of being broken by the abrupt termination of the globu-lar line. Her hull is molded to a hellow water-line at both ends, and thus the external pressure is perfectly In model this steamer is novel, beautiful, and we might almost say perfect—as perfection, ac-

her bows yesterday almost without a ripple.

About two hundred and fifty cabin passengers can
be accommodated on board, beside an in efinite number of second cabin passengers. The joinery of the
cabins was done by Meers Bell & Crooker in a neat and finished manner. The state-rooms run along each side of the vessel, fore and aft, each lighted by a large port. The center space is appropriated to fore-and-aft salcons, or rather to one spacious salcon, as the engine room occupies only a small space in the center of the vessel, leaving ample room on each side for a promenade from one end of the vessel to the other.

The trip yesterday was from the fost of Eighth-st.,
East River, down to the light ship and back. The
weather was delightful, and every person on board,
and there were nearly 200, seemed to enjoy the excursion amazingly. While returning to the City, a very
acceptable collation was served up, and at 3 o'clock we returned to the dock.

In about two weeks the Ocean Bird will be ready

for sea. We learn that it is the intention of her owne to send her to the Mediterranean for a market. DAY LINE TO ALBANY.-The steamers America

and Metropolis will hereafter form a day line on the Hudson River between this City and Albany. THE NEW STRAMSHIP ANTARCTIC .- Measts. James R. and George Steers have laid the keel of the new steemship Antarctic, for the Collins Line, at their

Rowing March on the Hunson.-On Wednesday afternoon an exciting rowing match came off on the Hudson, for a silver pitcher valued at \$60. The starting point was from the foot of Spring-st. Three boats were entered for the contest, the "O. U. A.," "Sam-"vol Lockwood," and "Live Yankee." At 4 o'clock the boats started, crossing the river near Sybil's Cave, at Hoboken, thence down the Jersey shore, between the Hoboken and Jersey City ferries, and then recrossing to Spring-st. The boats were rowed by four men in each, and the distance was performed as

yard, foot of Seventh-st., E. R.

TIME.-"O. U. A.," manned by W. Harrington, C. Van Riper, J. Riley, T. Pepper; J. Havery, coxswain-

time 31 minutes.
"Samuel Lockwood," manned by C. Jerod, G. S.
Kating, John Smith, R. Anthony; D. Williams, coxswain-time 32 minutes. "Live Yankee," manned by H. Myers, G. Smith

Scothe, —; —, coxswain—time 35 minutes.

The prize was awarded to the "O.U. A.," a Spring st. boat, by the Judges, Messrs. Miller and Walnut,

of West-st.

NAVAL.—The United States flag-ship Cumberland, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore S. H. Stringham, passed Gibraltar on the 25th of May, bound to

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC .- On Tuesday last, as the Collins steamship Atlantic was being raised on the new Dry Dock at Greenpoint, she slipped from her keel blocks and partially careened, but was caught by the bilge blocks, and on admitting the water to the other side of the Dock she righted without damage. The accident was caused by the

neglect of one of the employees of the Company. DEATH OF THE BOATSWAIN OF THE UNITED STATES STRAMER POWHATTAN .- According to The North China Herald of April 7, the Boatswain was sent by Capt. McCluney, at the request of the United States

Capt. McCluney, at the request of the United States Cossul, to Woosung to arrest some British and American sailors who had deserted from the merchant vessels in port. The Herald says:

On Sunday morning Mr. Boatswain Whiting (a very trustworthy and excellent officer, who for his good conduct has frequently enacted the daties of a Lieutenant upon an emergency) went with his men to a house known to be frequented by ranaway sailors, and demanded admittance; this was refused, and Mr. Whiting ordered an entrance to be forced with the butt end of the musket. Unfortunately the door being slight and the blow heavy, the gun went right through the door, and catching the trigger, fired off the musket and the ball struck the boatswain under his belt and killed him iostantly. The men brought back the body of their officer to Shanghae, and on Monday it was interred at the cemetery with all naval honors.

SKIZURE OF A VESSEL BY PIRATES.—In our impression of Thursday last we briefly reported the loss of Conference, Peters, of and from North Shields to Carthagena. The following particulars are furnished by Capt. Peters, in a letter dated Gibraltar, May 18:

"The Conference was taken by pirates on the 24 May, off the coast of Barbary. We left the Downs on the 17th April; after a fine run down the Channel we took our departure from the Lizard Light on the 20th, rounded Cape St. Vincent on the 28th, and on the 30th April we passed Europa Light with a strong weeterly breeze, and every appearance of a prosperous voyage.

"At 6 P. M. the same day it became calm and con-

voyage. . At 6 P. M. the same day it became calm and con At 6 P. M. the same day it became can and con-tinued all night, and at daylight on the 2d May we were between 20 and 30 miles to the westward of Cape Tree Forcas, and about 15 miles off the land. I ob-served two boats, which I supposed might be fisher-men. Shortly after I observed three more boats put

served two boats, which I supposed might be fishermen. Shortly after I observed three more boats put out from a creek or river; the two first lay to on their oars until the others joined company; then they came in the direction of our ship, which was still lying nearly becaimed. It never crossed me that they were armed pirates until they continued so long rowing in the same direction. On their coming near to us I observed the boats to be very large and crowded with men. I then heartily wished for a breeze. When at about a quarter of a mile distance they opened a tremendous fire upon us, apparently with very large swivel-guns. It was then thought high time to save our lives if possible; accordingly the boat was in a few minutes launched over the side.

"The crew being all fresh and young men, with the exception of the cook, who fell in the hurry and broke one of his ribs, soon gained the boat, which I steered to the north-east, keeping the ship between us and the guns. The pirates kept pulling hard toward the ship, and continued a constant fire on our boat. The headmost boat kept the chase, and when about five or six hundred yards near us he gave up pursuit, after giving us a shot which was not an arm's length from the boat. The shouts of the ruffishs when they thought they were gaining upon us were most hideous. After getting clear of them we hove to on our oars, in order that I might observe their movements with the glass. As soon as they got on board of the Conference the helm was put up, with the ship's head for the land. We watched our vessel as long as it was prudent to do so. There could not be less than two hundred men in the pirate's boats.

"We then remained exposed on the open sea, without any kind of food or water, and a hot sum beating upon us. We saved nothing but a wooden steering-compass and a spy-glass. The pira'es would probably take everything out of our ship that was useful to them, and then scuttle her, because it being only about ninety miles from Gibraliar they would expect a manof-war to

immediately double-manned, and all our strength put on.

"At 4 P. M., we got up with the vessel, and glad we were as neared her in the hopes of our being taken on board, and receiving at least a small supply of brend and water, as we had made up our minds to steer for Gibraltar. When we got alongside we found no one to make their appearance, and we went on board and found the ship abandoned by her crew. I observed a boat rowing to the north of us, and it struck me that it might be the crew of the ship we had boarded. I then got the burgee and hoisted it at the peak end in order that it might be seen, and if they were the crew they might return to their ship. I lost sight of the boat shortly after; there was at the time a light air from the westward and the ship's head going to the land. We therefore sounded the pumps and found only 19 inches water in the well. I then took command of her, trimmed the yards, and put the vessel's head to the northward.

"There were at the time a bark and a schooner en the best distant about eight miles. It struck me

"There were at the time a bark and a schooner on our lee-bow, distant about eight milea. It struck me the crew might have seen our boat and mistaken us for pirates, and that they might have got on board the bark. What could be the cause of them leaving their vessel we could not imagine, but perhaps they had seen the smoke from the pirates craft when they were firing at us—it being then calm the smoke from the fire-arms would ascend to a great hight. From the papers on board we found the vessel to be the Lively of Stockton, James Napier, master. We arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th, with the less of foretopmast. Immediately on arrival I applied to the captain of the port to incuce him to send a man of-war to recover, if possible, the Conference, but he informed me he could not do so for two reasons—first, he had only one warsteamer, and it was impossible to spare her; and in the scond place, if he had been able to comply with my request it would be of no use, as such a length of time had elapsed since our ship fell into the hands of the pirates. I therefore may I suppose conclude that our ship is totally lost."—[Liv. Ship. Gaz. June 5.

United States Ship Preble.—The United States There were at the time a bark and a sohooner on

UNITED STATES SHIP PREBLE .- The United States

ractice-ship Preble will sail from Annapolis on Wednesday next, the 27th inst., on a short cruise. The following is a list of her officers: Joseph F. Gmen, Lieuvensut Commanding; Robert H. Wy-son, Lieuvenstrig, F. Galasher, Penser; John Ward, Pass of teristint-Surven; Wm. H. Parker, Master; Samual R. Prank-in Master; William K. Mayo, Acting Master; W. McGunna-ie, Passed Wilsiam K. cle. Passed Midshipman.
There will also be about eighty Acting-Midshipmen on the Preble. She will touch at Norfolk to take in stores and then cruise along the Northern Coast.
[Washington Union, June 29.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

IS THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT LEGALLY

ORGANIZED?

This question arese yesterday on entirely new grounds in the case of the People agt. Exekiel Baidwin, indicted for selling liquor to be drunk on the paemises, contrary to the State law.

The defendant pleaded to the jurisdiction, and
The Hon. J. A. LOTT opened the case for the defense. He referred in the first instance to the City fense. He referred in the first instance to the City Court act of 1849, establishing this Court, and described its organization under that statute, which was in compliance with the Constitution, (art. 6, sec. 18.) of "Uniform Organization and Jurisdiction," as the Constitution required, with that the Oswego Court which was established by clap. 134 of the laws, p. 166 of the laws of 1949 was the pattern or model Court, coming into effect, as it did, before that establishing the City Court of Brooklyn; and being the first one instituted after the passage of the Constitution, which gave to the Legislature the right and power to regulate the organization of the "City" Courts" throughout the State.

The organization was the machinery by which justice is to be administered, and the machinery of this Court was entirely different from that of the Oswego Court, which was composed of Resorder and two Aldermen.

Court, which was composed of Recorder and two Aldermen.

The Constitution gave no power to the Legislature to constitute Supervisors Judicial Officers, and in doing so the consolidation act or present charter of the City of Brooklyn was unconstitutional. It made the Supervisors (elected as County Officers) Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn, and enabled them as such to pass upon questions involving the liberty and property of civirens. By the same rule the Legislature might appoint them Judges of the Court of Oyer and Tormier and so empower them to hang a man.

They also claimed to exercise this power to the exclusion of the Aldermen of the City, whose powers as they claimed ceased on the 1st January. But he contended that the powers of the Aldermen were still existent.

The Constitution declared that the Legislature shall

The Constitution declared that the Legislature shall make provision for the removal of all officers except judicial ones, and the County Courts can remove all officers of inferior Courss. The County Court could not remove these gentlemen, who claimed to sit as Judges distinct from their office as Supervisors. If they were removed as Supervisors, would they be removed from their office as Judges of that Court? He submitted that their very existence as Judges of this Court was based upon their position as Supervisors, upon whom the Legislature had conferred the power of Judges—two powers which the Constitution did not admit to exist in the same body. They existed by the appointment of the Legislature. They were not elected as the Constitution required. Which of the Supervisors were to sit? Was it to be by their own volition or by the invitation and favor of the City Judge? Upon all these grounds he submitted that it ere was not now any Court of competent criminal jurisdiction now in session.

The District-Attorney replied. He and the learned counsel on the other side had addressed them as a Court. They saw a Court palpably before them. But it was often the case that things did not exist in law which did in fact. If he entertained the opinious of the defendants and was arraigned before three private gentlemen of the City of Brooklyn, he would resist with such arms as he was ciothed with by law and nature.

The first point taken by the defendant's Counsel was The Constitution declared that the Legislature shall

private gentlemen of the City of Brooklyn, he would resist with such arms as he was clothed with by law and nature.

The first point taken by the defendant's Counsel was that the set was not in conformity with the Oswago act. In the first place he contended that the uniformity was to be settled by the Legislature. The only difference was in names, a trifle which the Constitution never entertained. They were authorized to mobility the uniformity by constituting one, two, or three Judges. Again, who should say that the Oswago act was to be the pattern. The last act passed was to be considered as the expression of their will, and it might as well be argued that the Court of Oswago should conform to this. But he contended that they were uniform. There was no difference whatever. There was one Judge, two Arsistant-Judges elected, a Clerk, a Seal, a Jury, Absolute identity wat not required. The resemblance was carried still further. The gentlemen were elected from the Wards, as were the Aldermen, and they were elected for legislative duties, as were the Aldermen. But it was not necessary to show their positions were identical, and it was only—their positions that which the Court of Oyer and Terminer was constituted that the Layman should, and the Law Judge be in the determination of one involues the liberties of their fellow-citizens, and their knowledge and common-sense. As to the question of ousting the Aldermen, that did not arise. As to their not being Judioial officers, the Charter of the consolidated cities made them se—giving to them the same power as the Aldermen, that did not arise. As to their not being Judioial officers, the Charter of the consolidated cities made them se—giving to them the same power as the Aldermen they had in the city of Brooklyn. They had as much right riviate officii to sit as Judges of that Court as they had to sit in the Poard of Supervisors

Foard of Supervisors. Whose gentlemen being elected for those purposes, were there to do their duty, and they (the prosecution) had all the right of going on, and insisted that they should go on. Much had always been said about "the genius of our "institutions." But where was the genius to be found? When gentlemen talked of that they were likely to lead suitors into quagmires and courts into disasters. Objections, too, on the ground of constitutionality were now as plenty as blackberries; but the Courts formerly were entertained with great caution, great deliberation and great circumspection. He invoked now the same deliberation, the same circumspection, and the same deference to the people's will.

Mr. Hamilton closed the argument. Experience had shown us day after day and year after year that I egislatures did exceed the power given them, and their acts were annulled by not only State Courts but the highest Courts. The Federal Legislatures were not free from these blunders, as was shown by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. He agreed with the District Attorney that grave deliberation and circumspection were called for, and he was confident the Court, though their decision should throw them from their seats, would exercise and abide by the maxim, Fiat justicia ruat calum. The gentleman had said they addressed it as a Court. Must they not address it as a Court! Did ther calling it a Court make it so? He was sure the District Attorney did not mean all he he had said as to using the streng arms nature had given him. There is (said he) blood enough in this case. This Liquor Law, Sir, will be the cause of bloodshed enough. Of that I am well sure. But let not us suggest is—let not us invite it. Let us all as discret men band together to have our rights, whatever they may be, determined by the legal trounnals of our country. He then proceeded servatem to reply to the District Attorney's positions—following Mr. Lotts arguments and maintaining that the Courts and of the sum elements, not the artic

tional.

Judge Culver said that the matter suggested to them Judge Culver said that the matter suggested to them by Counsel required some investigation and consideration. It was of some importance, and after conferring, they (the Court) would give their decision on Saturday morning. To morrow they would probably be engaged with civil business, but in the meantime they would assume they had power to proceed with any criminal business that was ready. The case of Mr. Baldwin would stand over.

The District-Attorney said, pending the discussion that mi, ht be adverse, he was now willing to place the public business in such a position.

The Court then adjourned.

The Court then adjourned.

Informant Decision.—In a case recently tried be fore Judge Fitch, in the Court of Common Pleas at Sanducky, John Hays, an engineer on the Mannfield, Sanducky and Newark Railrood, sued the Company for wages amounting to \$132.25. On the part of the Company it was urged that on the 30th of August, 1854, while running his train contrary to the printed rules of the road, he had run the engine and train into a mail and passenger train by which the Company sustained a loss of \$11,000. The defendants, in consequence of the act, asked that so much of the sum as might be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff a claim of \$132.25 be set off against the same, and that they have judgment for any balance that might be found to be due. The Court upon trial and after hearing the evidence, rendered judgment against the plaintiff for \$5,150.

THE TURE.

STREET, STATESTAND OFFICE.

USION COURSE, L.H .- GREAT PACING-THURSDAY, une 21, 1855.—Match \$2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, wagon and driver weighing 265 lbs.

MILITARY.

The Light Guard, Capt. Ed. Vincent, celebrated their Twenty-seventh Anniversary yesterday by an excursion to Clifton Park, Staten Island, where they passed the day with great satisfaction to themselves and their guests. At their dinner speeches were made and toast-

The New-York City Guard is the first Commissione Military Company from the United States which ever visited Montreal.

CITY ITEMS.

THE FIRST SUMMER DAY .- Yesterday was the first really warm Summer day this season, and even that was only comfortable, and not sufficient to throw off more than a few of the black woolen coats that have clung fast to the dwellers of this City through all the Spring months. It is true there have been some warm spells, but none of sufficient intensity or long duration enough to bring out a general show of Summer clothing. So far as our recollection serves, the 21st of June has always brought a period to the cold weather, and has frequently been noted as "one of the hot days."

We could not well have better weather for ripening fruits and vegetables. Strawberries are very abundant and cheap. Cherries begin to come in freely. They are sold, as everything else should be, by the pound. The present price is 12½ cents per pound at retail. Peas in the pod, \$1 a hushel. Southern water-melons are here as large as life. This comes of steam and ice. We send back fresh meat in the same way. We must not complain of hot weather. Every growing thing needs many such days.

DELINQUENCY OF A CENSUS MARSHAL .- A resident of the Fourth Ward reports the Census Marshal of one of the Districts of that Ward simply took the names of the keeper of a boarding-house, his wife and children, omitting all the boarders, eleven in number, and the servants, although they were present when the Marshal called. This is the only delinquency so far publicly reported on the part of any of these officers, and we suppose will meet with the prompt attention of the Secretary of State. If any of our citizens know of any similar cases they should address "E. W. Mor"gans, Chairman of Standing Committee of Census
"Marshals, No. 91 Henry-st., Seventh Ward.

VISIT OF ANOTHER WARD SCHOOL TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—About 11 o'clock yesterday the pupils of Ward School No. 37, situate at Yorkville, visited the Palace. This school mustered over 200 scholars, under the Presidency of Mr. J. W. Boyce in the male department, and of Miss Hannah E. Cudlipp in the female department. The pupils were newly and neat-ly dressed. Their manners and behavior reflect great credit on their accomplished teachers, and delighted the visitors who witnessed their exercises in the Palace. After singing, music on the piano-forte, and excellent speaking, the school withdrew, much pleased

We call attention to the advertisement of the Raritan Bay Union, which will be found in another column. The vicinity of the place to New-York, the varied advantages it possesses, and the generous spirit of its proprietors render it worthy of attention and inquiry on the part of all those to whom this advertisement is ad-

THE COMPLAINT BOOK .- The Complaint Book of yesterday was quite barren of interest. There was nothing in the criminal line more than a burglary of tobacco, (which will all end in smoke no doubt,) and the general charge that bale-hay falls short from 10 to 30 pounds per bale. Loafers, rowdies and garbage as usual. The only serious complaint is that a man in Eighteenth-st. does not keep the cover on his coalyard, and lets the dust blow in his neighbors' eyes.

THE SUPPOSED DEATH OF A SCHOOLEGT FROM VIO LENCE. - Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest on the body of Wm. Stevenson, the boy who it was supposed died at the residence of his parents, No. 188 Laurens at., frem injuries received at the hands of his school-teacher; but the Coroner's investigation showed that this was not the case, and the Jury rendered the That deceased came to his death by congestion o following verdict:

That deceased came to ms death by congestion of the brain from disease of the kidneys. Further, we find that there is no connection between any punish-ment be may have received and the disease of which he died."

THE FIFTH-AV. RUN-AWAY ACCIDENT-FATAL RE-SULT .- The weman, Mrs. Ann E. Vaughan, so frightfully injured in Fifth-av., near the corner of Tenth-st. on Wednesday evening, in consequence of being knocked violently to the pavement by the run-away horse of Mr. Joseph W. Fisher of No. 93 West Thirty second-st., which was attached to a carriage, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, died the same night in the New-York Hospital. The deceased was employed as nurse in the family of Richard Edgar, Esq., residing on the corner of University-place and Thirteen She was about 50 years of age and a native of Jamaics, West Indies. Her permanent residence, how-ever, was in Elizabethtown, N. J. At the time of the lamentable occurrence she was proceeding home from a call upon some friends. A purse containing \$38 was found in her possession. Coroner Wilhelm will hold an inquest on the body to-day. He would have done so yesterday, but the witnesses could not be procured.

P. S.—Sirce writing the above on inquest has been held and the Jury rendered a verdict of Accidental

DEATH OF A BALLET GIRL BY BURNS .- Many Ann Dunham, a girl in her 15th year, died yesterday at No. 71 Lawrence-st. from burns received about two weeks since in consequence of her clothes catching fire from a stage light in the Bowery Theater, where the was dancing. She was a native of Newark, N. J. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man about 52 years of age, found in the North River, near the foot of Forty-eighth-st., and a verdict of drowning was rendered. Deceased was dressed in a suit of black, had grey whiskers, and was of sim make. A pitch plaster was on his chest, and the word "Heyer", on his shirt.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown boy c or 16 years of age was picked up in the East River on last Sunday afternoon and was taken to Port Marris. Further information can be had of A. B. Hoffman, Overseer of the Poor, Morrisania Village.

FATAL FALL,—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at No. 7 East Eleventhes, upon the body of Benj. R. West, nine years of age, who died from a fracture of the skull produced by a fall from an upper window of the above-named house on Monday evening. The Jury rendered a verdict of Accidental Death. ARREST OF POLICY DEALERS.—James Dalson of the corner of Forty-first st. and Sixth-av.; George Hogt of Ninth-av., near Forty-fourth-st., and Benj. Cullen of Forty-seventh-st., near Seventh-av., were resteady arrested by Officer Murray, on complaint of Caroline Kern of No. 194 West Forty-seventh-st., who charges them with selling lottery policies contrary to law. The accused were held by Justice Davidson to ball to answer the charge.

CHILD KILLED BY A FALL.—Coroser O' held an inquest yesterday on the body of Edward child three years old, who was killed by failing from a story window of the residence of his parents, No. 122 W et. Verillet accidental death.

CHARGE OF FALSE PARTENESS.—Samuel 8, ter. a respectably appearing man, was arrosted yestered. Officer Martin of the discent District Police Court, els. with having by false protennes obtained \$1.000 from h. Nicholas of Schenetady, N. Y. It appears that the assalt complainant, for the shows sum, several bosses that it stable of Ransom & Fernes at Jersey City, which were squently seleced by the Sherif of Hudson County, New-Joson a writt of replevin issued by the Circuit Court of that one it is charged that the accused has no right to sell and recepts for the bows. He was committed by Justice Davidson default of \$2,000 ball to answer the charge. CHARGE OF FALSE PRETERSES.

OBTAINING GOODS BY PALSE PRETENSES G. Jewitt was vesteriday arrested by officer Lord of the Police Court, charged with having in May, 1355, obtain false preteness goods to the amount of \$450 from \$M\$. Pecton of No. 22 Courtlands-st., who also allegee that it he said year he defranted him out of about \$4,000 more. seconed was held by Justice Osborne for examination.

ROOT takes perfect Pictures in all weather.
Root takes perfect Pictures in all weather.
Root's Photographs of all sizes are unsurpassed.
Root's Gallery is easy of access.
Root is at No. 383 Broadway.

FEVER AND AGUE cannot exist wherever the B "Antidote to Mairie' called "RHOOKS'S FEVER AND AS CURK," is used. Its singular innocence is proved by the cert cate of the celebrated chamist, Dr. J. R. Chilton, which accepanies each bottle. For sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKESS & Co., and dealers generally. J. A. RHODES, Providence, R.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS and HOSTERY every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERT.

Special attention is invited at this season to the ZEPRIN MERINO UNDER-VESTS, originally introduced at our establishment several years and which have been universally approved for their lighted cleaticity, durability and cheapness.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowert.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, THE LAMPLIGHTER, AND MOUNTAIN SYRPH are to be performed at the NATIONAL THRATER TO-NIGHT, for the BEREFIT of Mrs. G. C. HOWARD. GO

EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., is the only place where Zernya Cassimana Serve are sold for \$10. CHECK MARSHLLES SUITS, \$2 SA June LINES SUITS, \$2 &c.

MR. FOWLER'S CLASS IN PHRENOLOGY WIL meet on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, June 22d, at No. 308 Broadway, to arrange for future weekly meetings. All interested are invited to attend.

The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumon, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curs. Freezast. Thousands have been restored to health they can by the Hygens. Principal Office, No. 353 Broadway, and by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only \$3 a page. Dr. Curstis will be at the office daily from 16 to 3 o'ch where he may be consulted free of charge.

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS. PRATT & HARDENERGE, Manufacturers and Importers, 366 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sta, invitantion to their extensive stock, which is uncurrenced by in this country. Faithful and accomplished workman as any part of the city or country at short notice, and their sarranted.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 116

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—An interesting gathering of the Sunday School teachers and scholars of the Franklin-av. Methodist Church took place last even Franklin-av. Methodist Church took place last evening in a canvas tent on Myrtle, near Franklin-av., which was expressly fitted up for the occasion. The tent was neatly decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers. Strawberries and other delicacies were farnished in abundance, which were partaken of by about 500 persons of both sexes and all sizes and ages. The Rev. Mr. B. Goodsall presided on the occasion, and an address was delivered by Chauncy Schaffer, Esq., of New-York, who dwelt with considerable force upon the influence of the Sunday School cause, and designated the Sunday School teacher as the greatest patriot in the land. The school is under the superintendence of Robert Van Voorhis, Esq. There were present the Revs. Messrs. Wood, Wiley. Field and Inskip. The evening passed off pleasantly.

Swimming around the Docks.—Three boys were arrested yesterday morning by the Fourth District Police, for swimming in the dock at the foot of Clinton-st, and marking the meetres character to persons about the neighborhood. They were brought before Justice Curtis and fined \$5 exch, and is default of payment to be imprisoned in the County Jail for free days.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.-A John Hughes was detected in the house of Charles Vock, corner of Flushing av. and Ryerson st., about 3 o'alook y day morning. He was given into the custody of the District Police and was committed for a hearing by J

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. - A fire broke out at 31 o'clock yesterday morning in the new City of Hudson, which destroyed several buildings. It originated in the box

manufactory of Mr. Hines, which, together with lumber yard, was destroyed. Two houses adjoint belonging to Ald. Gardner of Jersey City were burn and another one partly destroyed. Other build and another one partly destroyed. Other buildings near by, of less value, were partly burned and partly demolished to prevent a spread of the flames. A portion of the Fire Department of Jersey City reached the spot in season to be of great service. The entire loss is estimated to be \$20,000, of which Mr. Hines loses \$12,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$3,000. The City of Hudson has not organized a Fire Department or procured fire apparatus.

Department or procured fire apparatus. FESTIVALS .- The Strawberry Festivals in Jersey City are held almost every evening, yet they do not abate in interest. On the contrary, the Festival held at Commercial Hall on Wodnesday evening by the ladies of Trinity M. E. Church in York at., was an ladies of Trinity M. E. Church in York st., was an indication of their growing popularity. The Hall was tastefully decorated, and densely througed throughout the evening. The tables were loaded with beautiful beautif

Band.

This evening the ladies of the Second Prosbyterias Church, Jersey City, hold their fostival at Commercial Hall; and the ladies of the Methodist Church in Heboken hold a festival in their church.

The Festival of the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, was held at Commercial Hall, last evening, and like its predecessors met with public favor.

The Ladies of the Baptist Church, Jersey City, will hold their Festival this evening, at Commercial Hall.

The Festival of the Ladies of the Methodist Church in Hoboken took place last evening. There was speaking by the Rev. Mr. Whittaker, Pastor of the York sing by the Rev. Mr. Whittaker, Pastor of the York sing Lersey City, and by Mr. Ransom of Jersey City, and other interesting exercises. It was a successful affair.

SCHOOL MONIES.—The Board of Chosen Process of Hudan County has received \$1,795 71 as the portion of the State School Fund for the County, as been apportioned at the rate of 17 cents for each child the ages of five and eighteen years.

No. of Children. Appropri

Jeney City...... Ro. c

LOCKED UP.—The apparatus of Engine (
No. 1 of Jersey City has been locked up for two was
Chief Engineer, because the Company ran in a manne
regarded as disorderly white returning to their hos
wash on Tacalar eventure.

presented to Mr. A. C. Yerrington, Superintendent of bath School of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Jersey City, on evening last. To him it was a surprise. It was present last. To him it was a surprise. It was the Rev. M. E. Ellisen, pastor of that Church. Mr. Y. wi in an appropriate manner. It was the gift of the officers ore and Ethe class of that school.